THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 868. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HARROS in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
3jn 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. GEORGE TYSON remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
2nna 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNR., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30jn 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30jn 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of JOHN THORNE & Co.

JOHN THORNE.
30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.
tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REE-EMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. THOMAS PRIOR has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. REUS and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.
30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Klukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at this Port, Klukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each Place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 20rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, *Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office, are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building Situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 610 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD,
CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY & GLASS CLOTH, &c.,
Scotch, French, London, Russian & other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.
23an 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December, 22nd, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c. &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

MAGENTA.

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21sp April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

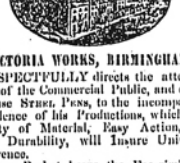
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

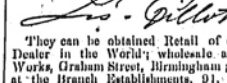
JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23sp 1911—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

Gap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning and Evening at 11.30 and 7.30 o'clock in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que. Seats are entirely free.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England...(tel.)..	Feb. 16	Hankow,.....	Mar. 10
Hongkong,.....	Mar. 11	Nagasaki,.....	" 9
Tientsin,.....	" 9	Yokohama,.....	" 2

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Dec. 11	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	Nov. 24	Jan. 11th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending 8th March, 1867.

Mar.	Malwa. Rs.—Rs.	Patna. Rs.—Rs.	Benares. Rs.
9,—529 hom.....	485.....	Old—465 a 470	
11,—565 a 580.....	.....	465.....	
12,—580 a 590.....	.....	460 a 465	
13,—590 a 595.....	.....	460 a 465	
14,—585 a 590.....	.....	460 a 465	
15,—565 a 580.....	.....	460 a 465	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High- or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.					
Mar. 9	L.W. 10.37	12.04	E by N.	4	r	30.12	49
" 9	N.W. 2.25	12.03	"	3	r	30.07	50
" 10	L.W. 11.20	12.03	"	0	o	30.12	56
" 10	N.W. 3.02	21.04	N.N.E.	1	o	30.11	54
" 11	L.W. 0.08	13.02	North	5	b	30.24	47
" 11	N.W. 3.52	21.00	"	4	b	30.32	46
" 12	L.W. 0.47	12.01	S. by E.	4	b	30.18	54
" 12	N.W. 4.53	20.01	S.S.E.	4	b	30.06	52
" 13	L.W. 0.04	18.00	"	3	o	30.01	45
" 13	N.W. 1.08	12.04	South	3	c	30.00	41
" 14	L.W. 0.47	22.04	North	3	o	30.04	49
" 14	N.W. 1.52	14.09	N.E.by N.	6	b	30.12	51
" 15	L.W. 7.31	19.01	E.	0	m	30.18	44
" 15	N.W. 3.23	12.02	E.S.E.	1	b	30.11	62

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). l. latitude; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 11th instant, Robert Coltyer Barthop, of Kingston-on-Thames.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per ship "Maitland," from London—Mrs. Ramsay and family, Mrs. Coulson and family, Miss Cau,—Mr. Hart for Ningpo. Per "Minos" from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Messrs. W. Davidson, R. Davidson, and Tough. Per "Glengyle" from Hongkong, Lady Macdonald and servant, Messrs. James Whittall, Pannefford, Turing, Webb, Cheverton, Fisher, Heinsen, Wilson, and Keys. Per steamer "Aden," from Hongkong; Mrs. Munns, Dr. Baudwin, Messrs. Markes, Cochrane, Simpson, Beebe, Sutherland, Danziger, Levysohn, Capt. Benning, and 40 Chinese. Per steamer "Ying-tsze-fei," from Tientsin: Messrs. Ferguson and Langhan.

Departed.—Per steamer "Malacca," for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hause, Messrs. Marshall, W. Watson, Harvey, A. Evers, W. F. Russell, A. C. Westall, Jourdan, and one Japanese officer. Per steamer "Szechuen," for Tientsin, Duke de Penthievre, M. le Capitain Pauvel, M. le Comte de Beauvoir, Rev. Perker, Messrs. J. Porter, J. E. Wright, Eug. Hulsonniet, and M. G. Moore. Per steamer "Nemesi," for Nagasaki: Messrs. Morton, Hyde, and Baudwin.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

The London Mail of the 11th Feb., due in Hongkong on the 24th March, and here on the 29th.—It arrived last year on the 6th April. *per Singapore.*

The French Mail of Feb. 10th, due in Hongkong on the 20th Mar., and here on the 4th of Apr. It arrived last year on the 5th of Apr., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

NEWCHWANG PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by § 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, hereby makes the following Rules and Regulations in pilotage affairs at the Port of Newchwang; and whereas it is urgent that the said pilotage affairs be forthwith regulated, Her Majesty's Minister hereby orders that the said Rules and Regulations shall have effect pending Her Majesty's approval.

Signed at Peking this 5th day of January, 1867,

Rutherford Alcock.

Rules and Regulations in British pilotage affairs for the Port of Newchwang.

1. Her Majesty's Consul shall issue Licences under his hand and seal to British subjects empowering them to act as British pilots in the Newchwang Consular district; and no British subject who has not received such Licence shall act as a pilot within the said Consular district. The Consul may suspend or annul any Licence by public notice, and on the publication of such notice the pilot holding such Licence shall forthwith return the same to the Consulate Office.

2. The Consul shall take such measures as he may deem best under the circumstances to make certain of the competency and good character of applicants for Licences; he shall fix the rates and prices or other remuneration to be received for the time being by British pilots, or to be paid by British vessels; and he shall define and from time to time change, if expedience seems to him to require it, the limits of the pilotage water, and the manner in which the pilot boats shall cruise or station themselves within those limits, so as to provide for an adequate supply of pilots for ships.

3. All acts that are if committed in England punishable as offences or crimes in pilotage matters there; shall be offences or crimes in pilotage matters in the Consular district of Newchwang; and the Consul shall, in pilotage matters exercise his civil and criminal jurisdiction, as far as circumstances admit, in conformity with the law of England; as is prescribed in § 5 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

4. Any British shipmaster, pilot or other British subject who shall commit an offence or crime in pilotage matters in the Consular district of Newchwang, and shall escape from that district to some other Consular district in China, shall, on the application of the Consul at Newchwang to the Consul of such other district, be arrested and sent back to the port of Newchwang, in conformity with § 65 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865. If any such offender in pilotage matters escapes to Japan or to the Colony of Hongkong, the Consul shall, if he sees fit, take steps for procuring the arrest and return of such offender to the port of Newchwang, in accordance with § 46 and § 158 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

5. The British licensed pilots at the port of Newchwang shall all be members of one British pilot company. It shall be the duty and right of each pilot to serve in turn, and to take his equal share of the outward and inward work. All pilotage fees, and salvage money or other remuneration earned by the pilots shall form a common fund to be divided from time to time equally among the pilots, after the common expenses of the Pilot Company shall have been defrayed therefrom. In all other respects, the affairs of the Pilot Company shall be administered and the duties of the pilots shall be discharged in conformity with a set of bye-rules. These bye-rules, and any modification thereof which it shall from time to time be found expedient to make, shall be prepared by the pilots themselves, but shall not be in force until a copy thereof shall have been presented to the Consul with the signatures thereto attached of two thirds of the pilots in proof of their acquiescence, and until the Consul shall have appended to such copy his written approval thereof.

6. Neither the Pilot Company nor any individual pilot shall publish, whether in the Consular district of Newchwang or elsewhere, any rule, notice or advertisement in pilotage matters until after the Consul's written assent thereto shall have been given.

7. The boats of the Pilot Company shall, when in service, fly the British ensign and also a pilot flag of which the upper horizontal half shall be white and the lower red. The boats shall be painted black; and shall have the following name in white letters on the stern and on as many, and such, other places as may be necessary to make them visible to approaching vessels, viz., British Pilot Boat.

8. Whenever a pilot is carried off in a boat or other craft not in the regular service of the British pilot Company, he shall exhibit the above-mentioned two flags in order to show that such boat or craft has a British licensed pilot on board.

9. Every pilot shall on boarding a vessel outside to give his services, or in port to take charge, hand to the master or chief officer of the vessel his license for inspection.

10. It shall be compulsory on the master of every British vessel entering or departing from the port of Newchwang to employ a British licensed pilot to pilot his vessel. A master of a British vessel who shall, when approaching or entering the port, and after a British pilot has offered to take charge of such vessel or made a signal for that purpose, either himself pilot such vessel or employ or continue to employ any person other than a British pilot to pilot her, shall pay to the British pilot company the full amount of inward pilotage precisely as if she had been piloted into the port by a British pilot. And a master of a British vessel who shall take such vessel out of the port without employing a British licensed pilot shall in like manner pay the full outward pilotage to the British pilot company.

11. If it shall at any time appear to Her Majesty's Consul just and expedient to exempt the master of a British steamer, plying to the Port of Newchwang, from the obligation to employ a British pilot to pilot such steamer, the Consul shall issue to such master a certificate exempting him from the obligation to employ a pilot in so far as the obligation thereto is imposed by these Rules and Regulations. But if the master of a British steamer shall, after having obtained such exemption certificate, employ a pilot, such pilot shall be a British pilot, and the full amount of pilotage dues shall be payable in like manner as if such master held no exemption certificate.

12. If masters of vessels of any other State should think it for their advantage to employ British pilots, and the strictly British duties of the latter shall permit of their accepting such employment without detriment to the piloting of British vessels, then they shall be at liberty to accept such employment; and they shall, when so employed, be subject to the same pilotage obligations and responsibilities as when they are employed on board of British vessels.

13. A violation of any of the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall be punishable by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred,—but so that in every case part only of the maximum penalty shall be inflicted; as is laid down in § 86 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

The members of the Tsung-li Yamen are evidently in earnest in their project of a college for the instruction of Chinese graduates in foreign science. Evidently also their scheme has been assailed by adherents of the old exclusive theory, who still hug to themselves the notion of celestial superiority to the rest of the civilised world. A second memorial has been addressed by them to the Emperor, in which they combat these antiquated prejudices, and exhibit their folly. Some men, they say, "go so far as to urge that it is utterly disgraceful for the Chinese to follow the men of the west. But those are the arguments of men who do not know the requirements of the crisis." The conservative argument is—charter steamers and buy arms if foreign vessels and foreign weapons must be had; avail by all means of the services of barbarians, but let us not demean ourselves to solicit instruction at their hands, let us not abandon the ways of China for those of the west. With admirable skill, the Foreign Board exposes the "crotchettiness" of this argument, and at the same salves the national pride by claiming for China the merit of having originally imparted to the west, that instruction which she is now anxious to reclaim in a more advanced stage. "For the foundation of its science," they say, "the west is really indebted to the astronomy of China. The nations of the west believe their arts to have come from the east, but their people, being of subtle minds and able speculators, were able to set aside what was old and develope something new, which they dubbed as foreign. But in reality the science (or rule) was Chinese." Besides, as to its being disgraceful to take lessons of foreigners, there is "nothing in the world so disgraceful as to be inferior to one's fellow;" and on this clenching argument the petitioners might have safely rested their whole case. Apart from its relation to the college which it labours to support, the memorial of the Foreign Board possesses great interest as marking the spread, among high Chinese officials, of a degree of enlightenment which has hitherto not been suspected. That the old notions of celestial superiority to the rest of mankind are begining to subside, is well. But that an active, rational pride, — the pride of emulation and self respect, should succeed to the inane self sufficiency which marked the Chinese when we first came in contact with them, is better still. The first step towards knowledge is an admission of ignorance, the second a desire to acquire information. For a long time, the Chinese showed no symptom of doing either one or the other. The present memorial shows that some, at least, of her leading men are beginning to do both. And not only so, but they are beginning to evince a third feeling, as useful an incentive, as the others are necessary preliminaries—shame. "When a little state like Japan," says the Foreign Board, "can make an energetic effort to become powerful, why should China alone obstinately adhere to antiquated habits? And is her shame to be wiped out by those who, so far from holding it a shame to be behind one's fellow, contend that the wisest course is to learn from him, and rest satisfied, consequently, with the doctrine that the wisest course is never to learn at all?"

If the Taotai intends to follow up the threats held out in his late proclamation, against the use of debased *cash*, a rise in the value of that infinitesimal and very troublesome coinage seems likely to ensue. Although foreigners hold *cash* in much the same horror that some people look on peace in England, most people are obliged occasionally to handle them; and none who do so can fail to observe the number of bad ones which a string comprises. Coins worn to the thinness of a wafer or to half their original circumference; coins differing in quality of metal from the standard copper to unmixed iron; coins of every size and alloy, and in every stage of excellence and debasement, are almost invariably comprised within the two knots that indicate the limits of a "mace." To exclude the bad ones from circulation would, in fact, be to exclude nearly a tenth of the local currency, and the restoration of the remainder to a value more nearly approximate to the thousandth part of a tael which each *cash* is, theoretically, supposed to be worth. At present, fair opportunity is being given for the new rule to become generally known; and then the police will have instructions to hand over to the city authorities any one they may find transgressing it. The penalties for issuing or passing spurious coin graduate from death to three years' banishment, with the intermediate risk of losing a hand. The Taotai impresses these unpleasant facts on all concerned, and affirms his intention to assert the power he possesses. Small bankers, or rather money changers, are especially warned of the penalties they incur through passing, or allowing their shroffs to pass, debased coins. And as these, more than any other class, have it in their power to check the evil, no doubt they will find it necessary to be more wary in future. At present, they must at least be charitable towards, if not actually privy to, the eccentricities in the currency. It is difficult to "shroff" *cash*, but it is possible to detect gross imposition, even in their case. There must be an approximate standard of weight from which the introduction, in any number, of coins so to minute as some of those which may be found on a string, must seriously detract. And money-changers are, we suspect, more careful to detect these variations when receiving, than in disbursing. The fact would seem to be that encouragement has been given to spurious coinage by the idleness of the government mint, which is supposed to exist somewhere in the city, but which is we believe idle for want of copper. Ingenious artificers are accordingly tempted to supply its shortcomings, and a variety of diminutive and debased *cash* are the result. Those are not made so much in the settlement, if we are rightly informed, as in the neighbouring hamlets where the chance of detection is less. But the money-changers' shops are a very good point at which to arrest them, if the Taotai be in earnest in his wish to purify the currency.

Cash have always been a source of difficulty in China. In the reign of one Emperor, Du Halde informs us, the scarcity of copper was so severely felt that fourteen hundred temples of Buddha were demolished and the images converted into money. In the days of Hong-vu, matters were still worse, and an attempt was made to pay the soldiers in paper *money*. But Chinese tradesmen are diffident, and this expedient failed of the success hoped for; though the notes afterwards attained a value as curios. Under the Song dynasty, the coins became so small that they were called "goose eyes," and so thin that they floated on water. But the most notable instance of debasement was an effort, by one of the monarchs immediately succeeding the Han dynasty, to introduce money made of earth and compacted with glue. This attempt, however, seems to have sprung from an eccentric desire to put down copper money, as he gathered together an enormous quantity of it and buried it, killing the workmen employed on it, lest they should not divulge its whereabouts. Thus, the prevalence of inferior *cash* now complained of, is by no means a novel episode in the monetary history of China. And, as the Government has before been compelled, by scarcity of the genuine article, to wink at the counterfeit—so we are inclined to doubt whether His Excellency will inflict the full penalty of the law on any unhappy individual, to whom the crime of forging, or passing, bad *cash* may now be brought home.

Summary of the Week.

Another meeting of the Race Club has been held at which several new rules were passed and a new Committee elected.

The much vexed Fives' Court question has come up again, in the shape of a decision by the Mixed Court which releases the defendants to Mr. Hogg's suit from future liability. The original lessee of the property has died, or at any rate disappeared; and the Court releases his representative from the obligation sought to be fixed on him, to continue the lease. Of course, the intervention of the Higher Court will again be sought to overthrow this ruling. It remains to be seen whether the Taotai will uphold it, or whether he will, when the matter is brought before him, comply with a petition about to be addressed to him by members of the Racquet Club, to resume the property and regrant it on a clearer basis in trust for purposes of recreation.

Our Nankiq correspondence confirms Tseng-kwo-fan's resumption of the office of Governor-General of the two Kiangs, and *Imperial Commissioner for foreign affairs*. The Peking Government objected to entrust the seals of the latter office to Ting, as had been suggested. It is reported however, that the latter is likely to succeed to the Fantai-ship of this province, and Kwe-pe-yin to be appointed Futai.

The first steamer of the season arrived from Tientsin yesterday, announcing the breaking up of the ice on the 28th February.

Our Chefoo correspondent mentions that the apparatus for the light-house at this port, is now being put up under the superintendence of two English engineers, and will be completed in about six weeks. It is also reported that the Chinese authorities have expressed a willingness to erect a light-house on Shantung promontory, and that the Taotai, H.M. Consul, and the Commissioner of Customs are about to visit the neighborhood, with a view to determine on the proper spot for the structure.

RACING.

Some years ago, an amusing tale of fiction appeared in Blackwood's magazine, describing the pecuniary difficulties of Mr. Dunshunner who, having become hopelessly involved, hit on the expedient of entering Parliament as the only means of avoiding arrest. A Scottish borough known as the Dreepdailie burghs was selected by him for canvass, and he was early given to understand that his only chance of success lay in conciliating the influence of a mysterious body knows to the inhabitants as "the clique." Every one abused the clique; but every one acknowledged its influence, though no one knew who composed it. And Mr. Dunshunner found he could make no progress, unless he could open communication with it. Eventually, by a process which it is unnecessary to detail, he succeeded in doing so, and went home assured that the borough lay at his feet. An idiot named Jingling Geordie, however, had unfortunately been privy to the interview, and had, by peeping through a crevice, acquainted himself not only with the persons present, but with the negociations that had passed. The result showed that the much dreaded clique, so far as its apprehended influence went, existed principally in the imagination of the

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tsmen. The free and independent electors of the Dreepdailio burghs had, in fact, allowed themselves to be swayed by three petty tradesmen. The disclosure of Jingling Geordie having directed these gentlemen of the halo of mystery that had hitherto concealed them, a general revulsion of feeling ensued, and Mr. Dunshunner hardly polled a single vote. The Race Club has lately passed through an ordeal very similar to that of the Dreepdailio burghs. All see a large majority of the members determined to rebel against an influence which they had hitherto not cared to question; but which, somehow or other, became suddenly irksome. And the result showed that a vote is simply a vote, and that the opinion of a majority must always exercise its due weight when openly stated. In fact the "clique" melted away into thin air when sought out for attack. Accordingly, the equal right of every member of the Club to a voice in its management has been asserted, and several very wholesome new rules, emanating from the new influence, have been passed. Certainly, that relating to the change in the ownership of animals about the time of race meetings, was not so clearly expressed as it might have been. But its spirit was unmistakable, and its wisdom undoubted. The resolution to appoint, in future, a paid Secretary will, too, avert any of the unpleasantness inseparable from an assertion, by contributors, of their right to examine the accounts of a fund, when these are kept by an honorary officer. The apprehension expressed, that the Club could not afford the outlay, seems unfounded, as a balance equalling more than double the proposed salary remained in hand at the close of last year, and economy appears possible in future expenditure.

In its turn the Race Club seems to demand that reduction in expenditure which nearly every other institution in Shanghai has found necessary. Only Tls. 792.18 we learn, remain in hand out of an aggregate income of Tls. 12,000, including subscriptions and entrance fees. Tls. 4,725 were paid away in prizes, Tls. 550 are absorbed by interest on a mortgage, and Tls. 700 annually in the shape of rent for the course. Tls. 1000 would seem a liberal allowance for the maintenance of the course, and there still remains a balance of Tls. 5,000. A portion of this has been devoted to the purchase of four shares, in the course; but the remainder has, we presume, been swallowed up by general expences—of which we hope it will be found possible, in future, to curtail the extent. In drawing up the programme for the ensuing year, too, a more equitable adjustment of prizes between horse and pony races would seem necessary. While fully appreciating the superiority, in the abstract, of horse over pony racing, we quite sympathise with the objection felt by pony-owners to seeing their entrance fees appropriated as plates to reward horses for walking over the course. Horses are more expensive animals in the first place than ponies, and more costly to train. Their owners may, therefore, fairly look that higher prizes should be offered for competition. But, on the other hand, that competition is looked for. The sporting public, who furnish funds, derive no satisfaction from a "walk over" or a "foregone conclusion," because the larger animals pass before their eyes. The spectacle of a fine horse is agreeable; but it is not worth a hundred guineas. An exciting struggle between half a dozen ponies is infinitely more interesting. Unless, therefore, the prospect of competition in horse races is greater than at the last meeting, we doubt not the new Committee will think it their duty, in arranging the programme, to decrease the number of prizes usually offered to horse owners.

RACQUETS.

Since the 12th September 1865, when Messrs. Essex and Inglis contended, the two Cases in this Court, have not come into collision. Whether this has arisen from an accurate knowledge of their relative strength or from a lack of enterprise in the minor members of the B class, is somewhat difficult to determine, but we were glad to see that Wednesday furnished us again with one of those friendly contests that have contributed so much to the vitality of the Club since the division into classes. In the various matches that have taken place, the A class have hitherto maintained their position against the enterprising juniors, until yesterday, when their first defeat occurred by Mr. Hearn winning the best of 5 games from Mr. Conn, in a well contested match, lasting 43 minutes.

Mr. Conn	scoring 1st game,	15	to 8
Mr. Hearn	do. 2	do.	15 to 10
Ditto	do. 3	do.	15 to 10
Ditto	do. 4	do.	15 to 9

Mr. Hearn thus having scored 9 aces above his opponent, a result principally to be attributed to the attention paid to his "service"—an important point in the game, too often neglected by junior players. Mr. Conn's play in the left Court was, we thought, superior to that of the B member, but a little more judgment in "pluc-

ing" the ball would probably have reversed the decision which, after near two years, has given to the B class their first victory.

PAPER HUNTING.

Very few members of the Pony Hunt met at the Bubbling Well on Saturday, to run for the whip offered as a prize to the winner. But, as is frequently the case, the run was more enjoyed than if there had been a larger field. The men kept together and encouraged each other through the creeks, which the foxes had crossed on a rising tide, and which their followers had to wade. The country was much less soft than had been anticipated from the rain which had fallen, and so the apprehension which we heard expressed, of injury to the crops, proved unfounded. We are glad, however, that this is to be the last hunt of the season, as it is desirable to avoid all risk of annoying the country people. Mr. Bidwell was the first to touch the fox, who had taken his stand very near the starting point.

The Foot paper hunt advertised for Saturday was postponed on account of the weather. A meet, however, took place on Tuesday, at Markham's farm, when only seven members assembled, but two or three outsiders made up a fair field, and all being good jumpers had a capital run. The pace was made very easy to the Bubbling Well, some rasping creeks being crossed at intervals en route. But from that point, a suit of white flannels began to put on the pace which was kept up smartly to the finish. Four or five men who evidently meant winning kept well together till within half a mile from home, when the pace and heavy ground began to tell; and the two old competitors Pryer and Gundry drew up, with Wade slightly in advance. The scent struck the French road about a quarter of a mile above Overweg's bungalow, and a splendid run in, between the two first named, ended, by Gundry first touching the fox.

By one of the rules of the Foot Paper Hunt, a Cup is given to the man who wins the greatest number of hunts during the season. The hunting this year has resulted in a tie—Mr. Gundry having won two and Mr. Holdsworth two, since this rule was established. According to the understanding which had been arrived at in case of such an event, the tie was run off Thursday, round the steeple chase course. Mr. Holdsworth took a lead of ten or fifteen yards at starting, which he kept for the first half mile. Mr. Gundry then drew up and collared him at the last jump from home; but fell shortly after clearing it, and left his competitor to run in alone. The accident was a pity, as it spoilt a good run in, though it is of course impossible to say whether it affected the result. The time was 5m. 3s.

THE HUNT DINNER.

From thirty to forty members of the Pony Paper Hunt sat down to a Hunt dinner at the Club on Tuesday evening. The fare was generally pronounced to be better than is usually provided at public dinners in this model settlement, and considerable satisfaction was felt at the announcement that the liquors had all been medically tested before being put on the table. When dinner was over, Mr. Markham, the master of the Hunt, rose amid loud applause to propose "Success to the Shanghai Hunt." He was glad to know that the past season had been productive of some very good sport, and hoped that in another year a pack of drag hounds would be "under weigh," when the members would have the advantage of hunting scent instead of paper. During the past season the light weights had had it almost all their own way, and in proposing the toast he would couple with it the "light weights of the Hunt," and call on Mr. Bidwell, the winner of the greatest number of hunts, to reply. Mr. Bidwell, after acknowledging the toast on behalf of himself and brother light weights, proposed the health of the heavy weights coupled with the name of Mr. Meller. "The Stewards" was next drank, and then "The absent Members;" "The Taipans;" "Our transatlantic brethren," and a host of other toasts, after which, in the expressive words of the Secretary of the Debating Society "the meeting separated in peace, harmony, and brotherly love,"—the *harmony* in particular being kept up to a very early hour.

THE RACE CLUB.

A very fully attended meeting was held on the 12th instant, Mr. Markham in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Carter proposed and Mr. H. M. Carter seconded.

That the accounts laid on the table be passed.

This was carried unanimously, and the Chairman then proposed and Mr. Whittall seconded.

That on and after this date, written proxies be received at all Meetings of the Shanghai Race Club.

This was also carried; and the question next arose as to whether the votes recorded *at the last meeting in the election of a Committee*, should be retained or destroyed.

Mr. Davis questioned whether they had any right to destroy votes recorded by other gentlemen.

The Chairman would be glad to hear any expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Robison said one gentleman who had been willing to stand as a candidate at the last meeting had now withdrawn. But Mr. W. H. Carter pointed out that as there would probably be ten or a dozen men voted for, this would make no difference.

Mr. C. E. Carter proposed and Mr. Waller seconded.

That the votes polled at the last meeting be retained.

Mr. Davis again insisted that they had no right to destroy votes without the consent of the voters.

The Chairman had thought it the better plan, in order to avoid ill-feeling, to take the opinion of the meeting on the point.

In reply to Mr. Ginn, Mr. W. H. Carter said the votes given at the last meeting would be found in the box in which they had been deposited; and the Chairman certified to their existence.

Mr. Maintz proposed as an amendment.

That the votes polled at the last meeting be destroyed.

Those who had voted at the last meeting could do so again now.

Mr. Despard thought probably a good many people who had come last time had not thought it necessary to come again, believing that they had voted.

Mr. Fisher seconded Mr. Maintz's amendment, which was lost; and the original resolution was then put and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Maintz enquired whether those who did not vote on the previous occasion were at liberty to do so now.

The Chairman—Most certainly.

Mr. Robison wished to propose Mr. F. B. Johnson as a steward, instead of Mr. Houstoun, who withdrew his name.

Several gentlemen now undertook the scrutiny of votes, while the general business before the meeting was proceeded with.

Mr. Hogg proposed and Mr. Cooper seconded—

That in future the accounts of the Shanghai Race Club be audited, printed, and circulated amongst the Members, ten days previous to each Annual Meeting.

Mr. Robinson enquired whether it would not be necessary to name the auditors.

The Chairman thought that was a matter usually left to the Committee.

The proposition was then agreed to, and the Chairman referred to the next resolution that would be brought before them, for the employment of a paid secretary. He thought it would be as well to look into the position of the Club, before they incurred this expense. They were in debt, and their income was barely sufficient to pay off the interest on the loan.

Mr. W. H. Carter thought if the only difficulty were one of expense, that might be overcome by reducing the value of every cup run for by Tls. 10. He understood their income was over Tls. 9,000, and thought it hard if Tls. 300 could not be afforded out of that, for a Secretary.

In reply to Mr. Davis, Mr. Hogg explained that the Club was indebted Tls. 5,500 to Mr. Keswick, on which sum it had to pay interest at 10 per cent, and was further burthened with an annual rental of Tls. 700 for the Course.

The Chairman said of course it was open to them to reduce the number or value of races. They had hitherto, however, depended a good deal on presentation cups. This year there were none as yet, and he feared none would be forthcoming.

Mr. C. E. Carter thought there was no occasion to reduce the value of races; though the number might be reduced. The Club were sometimes called on to pay for "Walks Over," of which he did not see the advantage.

Mr. W. H. Carter.—I have just had placed in my hands a statement about the autumn meeting of 1866, when it would appear that the Race Club received in entrance fees Tls. 2,065 and expended in prizes and cups Tls. 2,075 shewing a loss of Tls. 10 on the meeting. We may assume *that a similar loss occurred in the Spring, so that for Race cups* the Club only expends Tls. 20 per annum. In Autumn, 1865, There were 300 members, each paying Tls. 15=Tls. 4,500. From this deduct loss as above Tls. 20, and we have remaining Tls. Tls. 4,480. I think that Tls. 2,000 should be sufficient to pay rent, interest and the cost of keeping up the Course, and there should be a clear profit of Tls. 2,480 out of which I think we can afford a paid Secretary.

Mr. Hogg thought the Chairman had been a little misinformed when he spoke so unfavourably of their finances. The accounts for the year shewed a receipt of Tls. 12,000 instead of Tls. 9,000, and there was still a slight balance in hand.

Mr. W. H. Carter thought the Chairman had also overlooked another matter, namely the fact that the Club had bought up four shares in the Course during the year. He had much pleasure in proposing

That inasmuch as it is unfair to expect any Member of the Race Committee to undertake the arduous duties of Secretary, a paid Secretary be employed, under the supervision of the Committee, to keep the accounts and generally to attend to the business of the Club, and that the funds of the Club be deposited in one of the Banks subject to the joint signatures of the paid Secretary aforesaid and one of the Committee.

This having been carried, Mr. C. E. Carter next proposed, and Mr. Major seconded

That Professional Riders be not allowed to ride in the Races.

Mr. Despard thought it would be a pity to do away with professional riders. No one would import good horses if they were to be handed over to the tender mercies of Amateurs. There was frequently a difficulty in getting Amateur riders, and when they had been found they did not always know how to ride.

Mr. Davis thought the best answer to Mr. Despard was, that it was almost an exception to see a professional rider on the Shanghai turf.

Mr. Carter wanted to known whether racing were to be considered a business or a pleasure. If the former, he agreed with Mr. Despard; if the latter, he thought they ought to keep it among themselves.

Mr. Despard said the only question was whether they liked to see gentlemen on the top of fine horses, who did not know how to ride, or whether they preferred to see them well ridden.

Mr. W. H. Carter said there was no professional in Shanghai who had the slightest pretension to ride.

Mr. Despard proposed as an amendement

That, taking into consideration the very few amateur riders in Shanghai, it will be in the interest of sport to allow professionals to ride.

Mr. W. H. Carter disagreed with Mr. Despard as regarded the effect on sport, but for the sake of the horses, and to elicit an expression of opinion, he should be very glad to second the amendment.

Sir E. Hornby disagreed that the result of admitting professionals would be to the advantage of the horses. He thought that amateurs and owners were far more likely to be considerate towards their animals than professionals. The amateurs were the men who really made the sport, and they not only rode well, but rode with some regard to the animals themselves. He thought there were amateurs among the community who were quite as good as professionals. In England what was understood by a professional was a man who made jockeying the business of his life. In Shanghai a man might have other interests to serve than those of his master and could, to a certain extent, hardly be blamed for doing so. He thought the admission of so called "professionals" would rather be to repel amateurs, and to throw the mounts into the hands of grooms and stable boys.

The amendment was now put to the meeting and lost, and the original resolution carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. C. E. Carter next proposed, and Mr. Despard seconded

That no horse or pony entered for any race can change ownership previous to the meeting at which he is so entered unless immediate notice is given in writing to the Committee of the Shanghai Race Club, who shall publish the same for general information.

Mr. Lindsay thought the time within which such change of ownership would not be permitted, should be more clearly specified.

Mr. H. M. Carter thought the resolution amounted to much the same as the old rule, as it would allow an owner to sell his horse two days before a race. His own notion was, that the object was to prevent the change of ownership in horses after they had been put up in the lotteries. These generally commenced about fourteen days before the races, and he would propose as an amendment,

That no Horse or Pony entered for the meeting shall be allowed to change ownership within 14 days of the first day of the Races.

Mr. Dunn seconded this, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Davis enquired how if an owner became bankrupt and the Supreme Court ordered the sale of his property?

Mr. H. M. Carter thought in such case the horses should be allowed to run for the benefit of the estate.

Mr. Masson made some objection to the resolution, and Mr. Robinson enquired, in the event of a man selling his horse, what would be the penalty? by what rule would the horse be disqualified from running?

The Chairman was really at a loss to answer the question. He was afraid the rule would give rise to disputes.

Mr. Davis thought any body who entered the Club, did so with a knowledge of its rules. If he broke these, he was not fit to belong to it.

The Chairman thought this was an answer to Mr. Robinson's question. If a man broke the rules of the Club he ceased to be a member.

Mr. Robinson enquired what was to prevent the new owner of a horse running him; and if he ran and won, could the Stewards withhold the stakes?

Mr. H. M. Carter wished to propose an amendment. (He was informed that he could not.) It was not an amendment at all, it was an addendum. Mr. Davis reiterated that any one breaking a rule of the Club, fell into the hands of the Committee who could expel him.

Some further discussion ensued in reference to this rule, originated by Mr. Masson.

Mr. C. E. Little, too, thought it better to rescind or change it now than at any future occasion.

The Chairman said if the meeting were unanimously anxious to rescind it, they could do so. But Mr. H. M. Carter objected; and Mr. Hogg then pointed out that the only course would be to call a special meeting for the purpose, at ten day's notice.

Mr. Davis now proposed and Mr. Lindsay seconded, a resolution forbidding the secret establishment of a confederacy near the time of a race meeting.

Mr. Ashton asked what meaning Mr. Davis attached to the term confederacy, in respect to horses.

Mr. Davis thought the term was sufficiently defined in the dictionary, and referred the speaker to that publication. It was a term well known in racing matters.

Mr. C. E. Carter understood it to imply a combination of mutual interests between two of more racing stables or owners of horses.

It was pointed out that the same difficulty would exist in reference to this rule, if passed, as in reference to the preceeding one—the absence of penalty. Mr. R. W. Little accordingly proposed and Mr. Myburgh seconded as an amendment.

That no confederacy can be formed within 14 days previous to any Race Meeting, and all horses or ponies entered by the persons forming such confederacy shall be disqualified from running at the meeting.

This was carried unanimously and the scrutineers having completed their scrutiny of the voting papers, the Chairman announced the following gentlemen elected—Sir E. Hornby, Messrs. MacDonall, Probst, D. King, Houstoun, Myburgh and Markham.

The meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE NEW COLLEGE AT PEKIN.

We extract the following passages from a memorial presented by the Tsung-li-Yamen to the Emperor, in continuation of that which we published a few weeks ago.

"The present proposition to invite candidates to an examination in astronomy and arithmetic, is not, they would humbly observe, in any sense brought forward because in their admiration of what is curious, or their passion for what is strange, they are bewildered by the mechanical skill of western men.

They bring it forward because the mechanical contrivances of western men all spring from [a knowledge of] geometry, and inasmuch as China now proposes to go thoroughly into all that concerns the construction of steam vessels and the manufacture of machinery, your servants humbly apprehend that if, in a spirit of self-satisfaction she refuse to rely for guidance on western scholars who will explain the principles of mechanism and its application, the public money will be largely wasted without any solid advantage. It was for these reasons that Your servants, after reiterated deliberation, presented their memorial to Your Majesty.

There will be a discussion of what is proposed without due examination of its merits. Some persons will be sure to lay down that there is no immediate necessity for the measure brought forward by Your servants; some, that to abandon the ways (arts) of China and follow the men of the west is wrong; some will go so far as to urge that it is utterly disgraceful for the Chinese to follow the men of the west. These are the arguments of men who do not know the requirements of the crisis.

Now, whereas the true policy of China is that she should be strong of herself, she has at the present moment no time to lose; and among those who do know what the crisis requires, there is not one that does not regard the acquisition of the proper branches of western science in order to the construction of foreign machinery, as the right road to self-strength. Among the governors of provinces for instance, Tso Tsung-t'ang, Li Hung-chang and others, see the justice of this theory with great clearness, and persistently advocate it; they are constantly referring to it with some detail in both memorials and letters. Last year Li Hung-chang established an arsenal at Shanghai, at which officers chosen for the purpose were sent from the forces of the capital to study; and Tso Tsung-t'ang has recently begged permission to open an establishment for education in various mechanical arts, to choose a number of young men of quick intelligence, and to engage foreigners to teach them their languages, written and spoken, with mathematics and drawing, as the essential condition of their capacity at some future period to construct steamers and other machinery.

It may be seen from this that the opinion that there is no time to be lost in the acquisition of western sciences, is not merely the opinion of this small body of Your Majesty's servants.

Some may say, "charter steamers, buy foreign arms; it has been done at every port; it is more convenient and more economical; why then all this trouble and expense?" Those who argue thus are not aware that, in the first place, steamers and firearms are not the only things of which it behoves China to be informed, but that, to go no further than steamers and firearms, however great the convenience of chartering or buying steamers to meet an immediate exigency, the secret of their utility (their law or method) is a question [not of the thing, but] of the person. The principles [of their construction &c.] must be thoroughly studied, and their secret once understood, their utilisation will rest with the person who has mastered it (*lit.* we or us). Some thing permanent has been proposed, for it is without discussion self-evident, where the alternative is the adoption of a provisional measure, or the projection of a scheme for all time, which course of the two will be successful.

To come next to the objection that the abandonment of the ways of China for those of western men is wrong. This again is the language of crotchettines.

For the foundation of its science (*sc.* astronomy) it would appear that the west is really indebted to the astronomy of China. The nations of the west believe their arts to have come from the east; but the people being subtle (or, of refining minds,) and able speculators (*lit.* good in revolution of thought) were consequently enabled to set aside what was old and develope something new; this they took on themselves to dub foreign; but in reality, the science (*fa*, the way or rule) was Chinese. Thus has it been with astronomy and arithmetic; and so with every other invention. China discovered, and the men of the west appropriated it.

Now, if China were to get before them [in science,] in that she would then possess within herself a thorough acquaintance with fundamental principles, she would in no case be obliged to look abroad for what she might require. The advantage therefore [of her being educated in the manner proposed,] is really not inconsiderable.

Yet further! the arts of western men were had in the highest esteem by Your Majesty's Sainted Ancestor canonized as the Illumine (K'ang Hi). Foreigners were given posts in the observatory; there were by law always to be some on its establishment. All tolerating, all comprehending, how infinite was the wisdom of His Majesty! Nor does it become the present Dynasty to ignore these or those of its traditions.

Besides, arithmetic is one of the Six Arts.* In ancient times, the agriculturist and the soldier were all alike acquainted with astronomy. In after ages the study of it was strictly forbidden, and the knowledge of it declined. In the period Kang Hi of the present Dynasty,† the prohibition against the study of astronomy by private individuals was specially repealed, and from this date learning [in this particular branch] began to abound, and the

* The liberal Arts of China which, according to the most ancient code, youths should begin at fifteen years of age to study, are 5, moral obligations and forms observances, go music, etc, archery, 50, charioteering, the literature, etc, arithmetic.

† From the year 1661 to 1722.

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science of astronomy to flourish. With the study of the *king* (Chinese ancient classics) scholars combined that of arithmetic. Men prepared compilations upon the subject, carefully examining authorities and deducing conclusions.

Says the proverb, "Ignorance of any thing should make the scholar ashamed," and ashamed indeed is the man of learning if when, as he leaves his door, he raises his eyes to the skies, he be not able to understand the constellations he beholds. It would be his duty, were no such college as this established, to cultivate the science; how much more now that his attention is specially directed to it (*lit.* a target is hung up inviting him *sc.* to shoot).

Still more perverse is the argument that it is disgraceful to take lessons of western men. There is in the world nothing so disgraceful as to be inferior to one's fellow. Western nations have been studying the construction of steamers for some score of years; and as each has taken lessons of the other, the construction of steamers has been daily modified. In the eastern ocean, Japan also a short time since sent men to England to learn the English language, to study astronomy, and to compile works on steam navigation. In a few years they will have accomplished [what they have undertaken]. Now, without saying more of the maritime powers of the west, each rivalling the other in its naval force, when a little state like Japan can make an energetic effort to become powerful, of what could China be more ashamed than that she alone should be obstinately holding on to antiquated (*lit.* accumulated) routine habits, indifferent to renovation of her vigour? And is her shame to be wiped out by the argument of those who, so far from holding it shame to be behind one's fellow, contend, when it is proposed to come up with one's fellow, so as be able perhaps one day to leave him behind, that the one thing shameful is to learn of him, and rest satisfied consequently [with the doctrine] that the wisest course will be never to learn at all?

It may be urged that the work of making and fashioning is the business of artisans, and as such beneath the scholar. Your servants have an observation to make on this also. In the Ritual of Chou the [supplementary] Note on the inspection of workmen and their work is exclusively devoted to such matters as [working the wood of] the *tzu* (cedar?), making collins, wheels of chariots, and the hoods of chariots. These arts have been respected as classical (as recorded in the classics,) for thousands of years in the schools; and why? because while the artificer practices his art the scholar informs himself of its principles. The study of the scholar with a view to the understanding of things, is in no sense synonymous with compulsion of the man of letters, or the official, to engage personally in the business of the craft. How can it be supposed?

But, to conclude, the end of learning is utility; things are valuable in proportion as they suit the times. The objections advanced [to the present scheme] are, be it, numerous; it is the duty of the administration (*lit.* of those who play the game) after duly weighing its merits to come to a decision, and Your servants, the memorialists, have given it mature consideration. The system, however, being but newly started, great attention must be bestowed on its details. Speaking generally, if the course of study is to be severe, the allowances must be liberal, and to stimulate the student, his promotion should not be lost sight of. Your servants have accordingly in solemn conference proposed six regulations on the subject. They herewith present a copy of them for Your Majesty's perusal and respectfully abide your Imperial decision thereon.—*(S. C. & C. Gazette.)*

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, relative to the qualification of Municipal Councillors.

COPY.

To CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.

H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—From the enclosed despatch I learn that Messrs. Maintz and Macall have been elected as Councillors for the coming Municipal year.

I also find that neither of these gentlemen has his name enrolled in the Municipal voting list as being a landrenter.

I am not a land-renter myself, and personally have no objection to these two gentlemen. But as the Attorney for three British subjects who rent land in this Settlement, I feel it my duty to protest against any one being allowed to serve on the Municipal Council who has not the qualification of being a Renter.

Requesting your active interference in the matter.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. CARTER.

True copy.
L. D.

No. 13 S.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 13th March, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Municipal body, copy of a letter just received from Mr. W. H. Carter, who prefers an objection to the qualification of Messrs. Macall and Maintz to become members of the Committee referred to in the land regulations.

Lawful election in my opinion can only take place at a regularly summoned meeting of land-renters, and the arrangements made for ascertaining the sense of the voters, however expedient in a general point of view, are essentially extrinsic to the constitution of the settlement; and the result of the voting has therefore no force till it is confirmed or accepted by a public meeting. The same character of informality under the Land Regulations applies to the filling up vacancies by the members of the existing Committee.

Considering the amount of financial transactions which pass through the Council, it is important that it should be composed in a legal manner, that is of individual landrenters, the partners, managers or agents of firms and establishments which are landrenters in their collective capacities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the CHAIRMAN
Of the Municipal Council.

General,
305. *15th March*, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing the copy of a communication from Mr. W. H. Carter protesting against the election of Messrs. Maintz and Macall to be members of the Municipal Council for the ensuing year, on the ground that their names are not enrolled as Land Renters in the Municipal Voting List; and in reply I beg to refer you to Art. 10 of the Land Regulations which authorises the appointment of the Committee now known as the Municipal Council, and defines its composition to be "three or four persons," without allusion to qualification.

I presume the two gentlemen named are included in this very general designation, and regret that the very limited time at the disposal of the Council for the conduct of Municipal affairs should be occupied in the consideration of groundless objections, to which the simple text of the Regulations forms the obvious answer.

With regard to that portion of your letter which relates to the form of appointment by which the members of the Council hold their places, I have to thank you for the suggestion that such appointments can be legally made only at a regularly summoned Meeting of the Land Renters.

The notice of the Council published yesterday recording the election, after a poll, of seven gentlemen to serve during the next year, was issued according to precedent, and on the strength of a resolution passed at a General Meeting of Land Renters held under the presidency of your predecessor on the 15th April 1865.

The Council desire to avoid the expression of opinion upon the point you have raised, and in order to remove any doubt as to the authority of their successors, propose to ask for a formal confirmation of the recent votes at the Annual Meeting to be held next month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

MIXED COURT.

March 15th.

Before CHALONER ALABASTER, Esq. and CHUN, } Weituens.
and HSU.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. *v.* TA-CHUNG.

This was a claim for the specific performance of a contract.

Mr. JOHNSON appeared for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON stated that he claimed the specific completion of a contract for the delivery of forty bales of silk. He added that the damage by the non-completion of the contract had not been estimated.

Mr. REES of Messrs. Gamwell & Co., on the 22nd Feb, settled forty bales of silk for E-wo. There was no written contract nor did any bargain money pass. It is not my usual custom to enter into written contracts, although occasionally I have done so. The contracts are generally entered into after the departure of the man, bargain money is never given. I declared Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to be my principals at the time the silk was settled. Ta-chung asked me to say nothing of the sale and I said I should not do so. I always considered Ta-chung as principal in my transactions with him. I know he goes by the name of a Chinese silk broker. I know of no transaction, in which he sold on his own account. I told Ta-chung that the silk would be weighed at Ya-fung and that I had no doubt that the money could be paid if desired by me personally.

Mr. J. ROBISON.—I was present when the contract was entered into. It was stated at the time to be on account of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. I was present subsequently when Tachung offered to complete the contract, but for the opposition of the silk men. Also he stated yesterday that he was prepared to deliver 24 bales. Mr. Rees told Tachung at the time the silk was settled that the silk should be weighed at Ya-fung hong, and said he thought there would be no objection to the money being paid by him. Silk is generally weighed at the silk brokers, but not invariably. I know Ta-chung as what is called a silk man. I do not know whether he owns silk or not.

TA-CHUNG.—On the 22nd Feb. I negociated with Mr. Rees to sell some silk. Mr. Rees told me it was for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and I then refused to sell. Mr. Rees then proposed that the silk should be weighed at Ya-fung, and Mr. Robison said to me "you sell the silk to Ya-fung and it matters nothing to you to whom Ya-fung sells it." On the 20th. I received a notice from the silk men that it was not permitted to sell to Jardines, Chapman, King & Co., or Robison. I hand in the original notice.

"Whereas near the end of last year Ewo (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Pahsling (Chapman, King & Co.) and Lao-pe-shing (Mr. Robison) combined together to forcibly keep back a number of silkmen's money, it was agreed by the various hongs for the time to stop dealing with the above three firms, all agreeing to the resolution which was duly notified.

Keng-yuen-chuan of the Ta-ching firm having infringed this resolution and given musters to Chapman, King and Co., it has been this day resolved at the public meeting held at the silk guild, that Keng-yuen-chuan pay a fine of seventy shih of rice to the Hoochow Congee Kitchen.

It was also resolved that until the matter of the money kept back [or cut] by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. be settled, dealings with that firm shall be temporarily suspended; and supposing, as the silkmen do not deal with Robison, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. employ other foreign firms [such as] Messrs. Chapman, King and Co. or Mr. Robison to buy for them, any Chinese broker who infringes the previous resolution when told that the silk is for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. shall be, if found out, excluded from the trade of the place.

Should the foreign firm buying for Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. not declare its principal, dealings shall also be temporarily suspended with that firm.

When the case already mentioned is settled further resolutions will be agreed on, pending which, this notice is given and it is hoped that you will give it heed."

Addressed by the Meeting of the 19th of the 1st Moon.

Examination continued.—I had received a previous notice that it was not permitted to sell to the three firms. The forty bales did not belong to me. I never owned any silk. I have always given myself out as a broker. It is not customary to mention the names of the real silk owners. I am willing to complete the contract so far as I am concerned—24 of the bales belonged, on the 22nd of Feb., to Bower Hanbury's compradore. I was selling it on that account. Bower Hanbury's compradore had not instructed me to sell only to special hongs. My instructions were verbal. The other sixteen bales belonged to the Hainan men. I had full powers to sell for them at a certain price. The men would have looked to me for payment, the only obstacle to the completion of the contract is the document in Court. Bower Hanbury's compradore is not a party to the document, nor the Hainan men.

HSU HEI-PIO nephew of Bower Hanbury and Co.'s compradore told Ta-chung to sell the silk for him to any one at certain rates, and looked to him for the money; but would have received any amount obtained over the rates named, and is now willing to give the silk to Ta-chung.

CHIN-CHANG-MEI.—I am owner of the 16 bales. I instructed Tachung to sell them for me. I mentioned no one specially to whom he should sell it. Ta-seng was never applied to for the silk. I was not present at the meeting at which the resolution was come to not to sell silk.

The Court retired for a few minutes' deliberation, and on returning gave Judgment as follows:—

That Ta-chung deliver the 40 bales settled *by him on the 22nd February*, and receive the money for them, at the Tal-fung Hong as agreed.

TAN-LOSING *v.* WEI-TUNG-YUEN.

This was a claim for rent Tls. 400 and interest thereon.

THE PLAINTIFF.—The rent is payable in advance. The defendant has made no promise to pay interest. The Tls. 400 claimed is half a year's rent and we ask for interest for five months having notified to the defendant that we should charge interest after a month.

WEI-TUNG-YUEN stated that he had paid a portion of the rent claimed. This was, however disputed.

The COURT advised that the question be settled outside. The Court further stated that it could not give the interest asked and remarked that there was a good deal of difficulty now in getting rent in.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL *v.* LOO-YUEN.

In this case Loo-Yuen's house consisting of four rooms had been assessed at $250.

The Court considering there must be some mistake referred the case for the production of the assessment book and any other evidence that might be necessary.

There were other cases in which the Municipal Council were set down as plaintiffs, but the amounts claimed in them had been paid before the opening of the Court.

BARNES DALLAS *v.* CHANG YUEN-POW.

Mr. BARNES DALLAS claimed $100 as ground rent due on the 1st February last. He expressed his willingness though to compromise on condition of the defendant giving up the buildings on the ground.

Judgment accordingly.

WANG J. KWAY *v.* KUE YEN-CHEE.

This was a claim for Tls. 3,600. The plaintiff was a compradore in the Comptoir d'Escompte and the defendant a compradore in the Peninsular and Oriental company. The claim was admitted and the defendant ordered to pay the amount within a month.

MIXED COURT, IN APPEAL.

March 8th, 1867.

Before H. E. THE TAOTAI, and C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul.*

PRESTON, BRUNELL & CO. *v.* SHIEU JAN SING and SHEU LOW SANG.

We append the judgment of the Court, in this case, at length.

"This is an appeal against the sentence of the Mixed Court, in the case of Preston, Brunell & Co. *vs.* the cautioners of their compradore. I propose that Your Excellency should sustain the judgment of the Court below and dismiss the appeal.

I do so generally for the reasons given by the Co-judge whose statement contains, in my opinion, a view of the case substantially sound.

It is quite clear that, as against the cautioners, the bond must be construed in a strict sense,—that they are not to be held bound to more than the *ipsissima verba* fairly imply.

I have gone over the terms of the bond very carefully, and find, first that it binds the cautioners for the proceedings of the compradore in his proper business,—*i.e.*, the receipt and payment of monies, and the charge of goods in the godown. This is clear enough.

The last clause, which is less explicit, implies that the compradore was not to engage in clandestine trade without the knowledge of his masters. If trade entered into on his own account, without their knowledge, has brought this loss on Preston Brunell & Co. I should have held the sureties liable, because it was part of the agreement that there should be no secret trading.

But the case is different with regard to such trade carried on by the compradore within the cognizance of the masters. The effect of a guarantee is to secure the party guaranteed against fraud, &c., irrespective of the question of previous supervision or antecedent knowledge altogether. But in this clause, the provision that trade shall not be undertaken without the knowledge (tantamount in this case to the consent) of the master, gives the opportunity to the employers of putting a stop to any trade which they might consider dangerous.

What is the state of the case as gathered from the evidence in this case and in the suit before the Supreme Court? Messrs. Preston, Brenell and Co. declare that, the opium trade being considered by them too risky for themselves, they give it up to, but agree to act as agents for, their servants. By a very simple step, (viz., by advertisement,) which they do not adopt, because it might have injured their credit, they might have relieved themselves from all possible responsibility. They do not take this step, as alleged, either because it might injure their credit in respect of the commission received for agency or for some other reason which is not apparent. A fraud occurs on the part of the compradore in this risky business, for which they are made liable by their own *incuria*, and they seek to be relieved from the consequences at the expense of the cautioners.

I think the respondents can fairly plead in equity that it never was intended by them to guarantee the compradore's proceedings as a general merchant. Such was not the object of the bond. They provided against his trading without the master's knowledge, but certainly did not undertake to secure his liabilities either by loss or fraud as a general merchant. Assuming the plaintiffs in the Supreme Court had failed to prove the fraud, Preston, Brunell and Co., in respect of notice of the abandonment of the opium trade having been proved, they could not have sued the cautioners for the fraud; and the plaintiffs in that case could not have brought an action against the respondents in this with success, for it would have been at once pleaded that the fraud had occurred entirely outside the business for which the compradore was secured.

These inferences all arise from the equitable necessity of construing the bond in a restricted sense.

No one can sympathise more completely with the sufferers by this fraud than myself; but it would be, in my judgment, an injury nearly as crying to make these cautioners responsible for the consequences of acts beyond the plain letter of the guarantee bond.

Finally, I desire to propose to Your Excellency that the respondents may, on the application of either the plaintiffs in the case decided in the Supreme Court, or the appellants in this case, be held bound to make the exertions customary in this country to produce the fraudulent defaulter.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.
H. B. M.'s Consul.

SUPREME COURT.

March 12th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

TRANSACK *v.* BALDWIN & GIBSON.

This was a claim for rent under a lease.

Mr. LAWRENCE appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. GIBSON appeared for himself and his partner who was at sea.

Mr. LAWRANCE.—In 1864 the defendents took a lease for twelve years of my client's premises. For two and a quarter years the rent was paid. My client now sues for three quarters of a year's rent, $637.50.

Mr. GIBSON stated that his partner and himself had expended Tls. 7,230 in buildings on the premises, and that he was perfectly unable to meet the claim now made against him.

Mr. LAWRANCE.—I am instructed that the defendant is part owner of a schooner now at sea and if a plea had been here, and I may state that my client has offered to take back the lease on this claim being discharged.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE.—I have no choice in the matter. My duty is plain: The lease is not disputed.

THE DEFENDANT first hoped the judge would "just let matters be as quiet as possible" and subsequently that "judgment would go out against himself only exclusively of his partner, who," he stated, "being at sea had never been served with notice of the proceedings."

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE told the defendant that service on him was service on his partner also, and that the law allowed in this case no discretionary power of exercising leniency. He could only give judgment for the amount claimed by the plaintiff, and such judgment would issue against his partner and himself.

THE DEFENDANT said a bailiff might be put in possession at once as he did not expect any money. Mr. Transack doubtless thought he could get the money out of him.

March 13th, 1867.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

REGINA *v.* HUGH SUTHERLAND.

This was an information at the instance of H. B. M.'s Consul against Hugh Sutherland, for piloting as a pilot without a license. A penalty was sued for:

Mr. EAMES was retained for the prosecution.

Mr. EAMES.—In this case I am instructed to ask for a merely nominal penalty; and I can show, if it be necessary, that Hugh Sutherland's motive in piloting was not to make profit.

FREDERICK RYDER.—I command the tugboat *Samson*. I know the defendant. I have known him as a pilot. I have known him since the new Pilot Regulations were passed, to act as pilot on one occasion. He piloted the *Morning Star* about the middle of last month. I towed up the *Morning Star* when the defendant was piloting her.

To THE COURT.—I took all my orders from him. Such orders as pilots usually give.

To HUGH SUTHERLAND.—The Captain engaged me. He was on deck the greater part of the time I think, but I am not certain of this. I received such orders from you as pilots generally give,—to back, slow, stop &c. while.

THEODORE WALTER.—I am a pilot under the new regulations. Apprentices are not recognised by them. To a certain extent under the old regulations an apprentice was allowed to take charge of a ship until she should meet with a pilot, when it would be his duty to give her up. I do not know the new regulations there is no provision for this.

To HUGH SUTHERLAND.—You had authority to signal for a pilot when acting as apprentice on board the *Morning Star*. In short it was your duty to do so.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

HUGH SUTHERLAND.—I have been piloting four years on the Ningpo and Shanghai rivers. This is a document certified by Mr. Markham declaring that I am a competent person to act as pilot. I applied to Captain Gardner for a license, but was told I must serve three months longer as an apprentice pilot. When I went on board the *Morning Star* I showed this document to Captain Johnston and told him the new Regulations were in force. As the weather was thick and hazy I offered to help him to pilot his vessel up the river. I was the lead for the Captain, but I did not give every order to the Captain of the Tug Boat. I considered I might act jointly with the Captain in piloting the *Morning Star*.

The COURT did not call on Mr. Eames for a reply. Hugh Sutherland had violated the new Pilot Regulations and by so doing was liable in a penalty of Tls. 100. His offence, however, had been committed prior to Neil's, and the Pilot Association did not press for a heavy penalty. They only wished the Court to show that the Regulations would be upheld.

The same fine $5 would therefore be inflicted as in Neil's case, and there would be the cost, $2 to pay.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "AGAMEMNON" AND "MONA."

The *Straits Times* of the 28th Feb. has the following paragraph relating to the collision between the *Agamemnon* and the *Mona*:—"The British steamer *Mona*, Captain Halliday, from Labuan with dates to the 21th instant, anchored in the harbour last night and proceeded to Tanjong Pagar this morning. When within [illegible] of the pier at half-past 4 o'clock last night, she met the steamer *Agamemnon* which left this last evening for Hongkong, and the two vessels came into collision. The latter struck the former on the starboard quarter just abaft the break of the poop, leaving a portion of her cutwater there and cutting the *Mona* down to within one foot of the water line. The *Agamemnon* will proceed to the Patent Slip and Dock Co.'s Wharf to-day, to undergo necessary repairs. It is impossible to form any estimate of the damages sustained by either vessel through the collision. The Lowton Troupe were all on board the *Mona* at the time of the collision with the *Agamemnon*, and our old acquaintance the bonneless boy, got his leg fractured; the two children of Mr. Smith were saved miraculously, they being at the time asleep in the cabin which the *Agamemnon*'s stem penetrated."

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(Englishman's Overland Mail.)

While politicians have hardly ceased discussing the possibility of such an event, the ultimate sovereignty of Russia over Central Asia has well nigh become a certainty. News, the authenticity of which can hardly be doubted, represent Bokhara as in the last extremity, turning ignorantly and vainly for assistance to a power whom in past times she has lost no opportunity of insulting. Khokan appears to have accepted quietly the position of a feudatory of the Czar, and we already hear of a Russian railway being projected from Orenburg to the Capital of that territory. By a singular revolution of public opinion, Englishmen are beginning to regard not only without apprehension, but with sympathy, movements which a few years since were considered in the last degree inimical to the safety of our Indian Empire. There may be some room for doubt whether we are not thus making a virtue of necessity; but, to our thinking, this change of opinion leaves after it an unavoidable corollary which we have not yet accepted, and which there is no present evidence of our being prepared to accept.

The advantages to be derived from the neighbourhood of a civilised European power in Asia, so prominently resulting from the highest place as a justification of our change of policy, we fully admit. The disadvantage of having a powerful neighbour, who may become an enemy, is one which is contingent to a great extent on our own political intentions. If that disadvantage is of so little weight as it is now declared to be, our policy in the great Eastern question must undergo a change much more complete than is yet admitted. To maintain our disinterestedness in the aggrandisement of Russia in Central Asia, and to persevere in our opposition to the aggrandisement of Russia in South-Eastern Europe, is an astonishing inconsistency which must soon become apparent. It is not pretended that Russia has abandoned her long cherished design of ruling directly or indirectly on the Bosphorus. On the contrary, it is generally believed that that contingency is more than ever imminent. If it is inimical to our interests that she should accomplish that design, it is, as a necessary consequence, inimical to our interests that she should obtain a position calculated to give her a decided advantage over us in case of our attempting to prevent her. That she is rapidly acquiring such a position in Asia, admits of no dispute. It is possible that the supposed danger to England of Russian influence on the Bosphorus is a chimera; if so, it is a chimera which we have spilt much blood and expended much treasure to destroy, and which our statesmen have not yet ceased to regard as a reality. If it is a chimera, by all means let us cease to care about it; if it is not a chimera, it does not appear to us that any consideration of humanity or of mercantile advantage can suffice to reconcile us to the late movements in Central Asia. Necessity alone can reconcile us to them in that case, and the necessity can hardly be gainsaid. The corollary to our change of policy with respect to Russia in Asia, is a similar change of policy with respect to Russia in Europe. Before our acquiescence is moral here, or our fears are muted there. If Russia is our friend, we may as well have her on the Bosphorus, as any other power; if she is our enemy, we cannot regard with satisfaction her advance in Asia. Five years hence it will probably be as prudent to acquiesce in her success in Europe, as it would now be unavailing to lament over her progress in Khokan and Bokhara.

We hear from the frontier, that intelligence has been received that the Russians are pushing the advantage they have gained against the Emir of Bokhara with great vigor. Defeat after defeat, with an army nearly annihilated and a people dispirited and cowed by the persistence and good fortune of the enemy, the King has abandoned the open field and shut himself up in Samarcand. Here he has gathered round him the remaining strength of his people, consisting of an army of 10,000 men whose fanaticism has been nearly tried by adversity, and here he awaits the last onset of the Russians. It is said that he is anxious for peace, and that he would come to terms with his enemy, were it not that he is hooped up with the hope of receiving a favourable reply to his application for assistance to the Viceroy and the Padre of Jummoo.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1867.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

- SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Divi. dend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28	..	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	..	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	20	20	20	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	..	..	84	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	111½	1 p.c
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	180	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	,,
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	,,
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	,,
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	925	8 p.c.
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	,,
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	,,
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	,,
China Fire Insurance Co.....	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co....	5,000	1,000	1,600	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate.
Sight, ...*5s. 8¾d.* .....₱ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...*5s. 10¼d.* .....
Credits, 4 ms....*5s. 11d.* .....
Bills with Doct.,
4 ms. .....*5s. 11¼d.* .....

On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.52½ per Tl.
Private,
Fcs. 7.57½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Its. 300.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Its 300.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent direct. Private 15 ds. 27 ,, ,,

Mex. Dollars—74.2
Carolus—73 2
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165 5
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,350 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, March 15th.

SHIRTINGS,—		*Taels.*
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.30 *a* 2.40
,, 8¼ *a* 8½ ,,	,,	2.55 *a* 2.65
,, 9 *a* 9½ lbs.	,,	2.85 *a* 3.50
White, 56 Reed	,,	2.15 *a* 2.20
,, 64 ,,	,,	2.40 *a* 2.65
,, 66 *a* 72 Reed	,,	2.70 *a* 3.25
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	1 80 *a* 2.25
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	,,	5.00 *a* 5.50 nomi.
JEANS,		
30 yards	,,	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., cottics 10 & 11— lbs. 13½ to 14½	,,	5.50 nomi.
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & nest, p. yd.		0.67 *a* 0.85
LONG ELLS,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.25
Assorted	,,	7.05
Other marks Scarlet	,,	7.10 *a* 7,20
Assorted	,,	6.80 *a* 7.00
CAMLETS,—S	,,	14.75 *a* 15.00
S S	,,	14.50 *a* 14.75
S S S	,,	12.00 *a* 13.00
LEAD	per picul	4.70 *a* 5.35 active.
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 *a* 2.35
Nail Rod	,,	2.35 *a* 2.50
Hoop	,,	2 00 *a* 2.40
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 *a* 3.90
TIN.—Malacca	per picul	17.50 *a* 19.50
Inferior	,, ,,	
TIN PLATES	per box	4.20 *a* 4.80
COALS,—	Tls.	[more enquiry.
Cardiff from ship p.ton	16.00	Nominal.
North Wales, ,, ,,	13.00	
English, ,, ,,	12.50	
Anthracite, ,, ,,	12.00	
Sydney, ,, ,,	9.50	
Japan, ,, ,,	6.00	
Formosa, ,, ,,	5.50	
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl.		6.00 *a* 7.50
Brown, ,,	,,	4.00 *a* 4.30
Swatow, White	,,	
Brown	,,	2 90 *a* 3 50
Amoy, White	,,	
Brown	,,	
RICE,—Bengal, White	,,	1.55 *a* 2.10 nomi.
Siam, Cargo, com.	,,	
White	,,	
OPIUM.—		
Malwa, New, ...Tls.		585 *a* 590
Patna, New,		
Old, ...Tls.		460 *a* 465
Benares, ...		

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-n-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737. Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emory, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emory and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

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Shanghai May, 1863.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—*To Subscribers.*—Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*; —To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar. 9	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	Mar. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 9	Anna Kimball	Am sh	850	Williams	New York	Sept. 9	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 9	Maitland	Br sh	798	Coulson	London	Nov. 12	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 9	Ville de Grenado	Fr bnq	269	Carrigue	Taiwanfoo	Mar. 24	Sugar	Chartron & Monnier
... 10	Patria	Ham bnq	420	Christeqnsen	Swatow	... 25	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 10	Helen W. Almy	Am bnq	314	Freeman	Swatow	... 21	do	Olyphant and Co
... 10	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise			Chinese Government
... 11	Minca	Br str	306	Eaglesome	Nagasaki	Mar. 9	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Moyuno	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	News Boys	Br sch	309	Boswell	Nagasaki	... 8	do	Master
... 11	Akindo	Br bnq	369	Scott	Nagasaki	... 8	do	John Thorne and Co
... 11	Jeanie	Br bnq	504	Dunham	Hongkong	Feb. 6	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Newchwang	Mar. 6	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 12	Condor	Ham bnq			Cardiff	Sept. 25	Coals	Siemssen and Co
... 12	Eunice Nicholas	Br sh	1069	Barry	Fuchau	Feb. 24	General	Master
... 13	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Mar. 12	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Yokohama	Am bnq	431	Paul	New York	Oct. 25	do	Olyphant and Co
... 14	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	Mar. 10	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Trial Trip			Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Foo-loong	Chi str		Williams				Chinese Government
... 14	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Fuchau	... 4	Poles	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 14	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 9	General	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 11	Opium, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 15	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	... 14	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Mar. 8	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 9	Japan	Ham sch	270	Säuberlich	Tientsin	Re-exports, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 9	Japan	Br bnq	332	Snow	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Borneo Company Limited
... 9	Malacca	Br str	1237	Toulin	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 9	Magellan	Br sh	613	Crosbie	New York	Tea, &c.	Blain, Tate and Co
... 9	Nellie Abbott	Am bnq	438	Jordan	Newchwang	Sundries, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 10	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 10	Diana	Old bnq	255	Troegel	Newchwang		Wm. Pustau and Co
... 11	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	186	Cato	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Elise	Ham bg	230	Thiren	Tientsin	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 12	Hirudo	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 12	Luchow	Prus bg	141	Ulrich	Newchwang	Opium	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Trial Trip		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 13	Caranjah	Br sh	891	Johnson	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co.
... 13	Maravi	Br bnq	439	Anderson	Newchwang	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 13	Lizzie Allen	Br bnq	325	Dunn	Yokohama		Glover and Co
... 13	Maria	Br str	166	Newman	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Moyuno	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Lightfoot	Br bnq	472	Risk	Newchwang	Ballast	Wheelock & Meller
... 14	Kinagse	Am str	574	Law			Russell and Co
... 15	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 15	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 15	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 15	Burnside	Am bnq	464	Pendergrace	Newchwang		Frazar and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
U W	Adelino	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Mar 5	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co	Yokohama	Immediately
2 s	Ailsa Craig	Leverson	Br bnq	467	Mar 8	Swatow	Master	Newchwang	Early
7 s	Akindo	Scott	Br bnq	369	Mar 11	Nagasaki	John Thorne and Co	H'dadi v. N'saki	Early
1 s	Albuera	Lerwick	Br sh	277	Feb 14	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	Swatow	Early
3 s	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	850	Mar 9	New York	Augustine Heard and Co		
8 s	Aulta	Askins	Br bnq	319	Mar 4	Nagasaki	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Jan 18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
1 p	Cnduceus	Irwin	Br sh	1006	Feb 28	Amoy	Dent and Co		
8 s	Condor		Ham bnq		Mar 12	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co		
2 p	Dilkhoosh	Bisset	Br sh	815	Feb 27	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Early
6 s	Edith Haviland	Carpenter	Br bg	262	Mar 4	Amoy	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 15th inst.
1 c	Elisa	Altana	Spa bnq	405	Feb 24	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manila	
2 p	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1069	Mar 12	Fuchau	Master		
8 s	Evelyn Wood	Wylie	Br bnq	381	Mar 7	Vancouver	Frazar and Co		
2 s	Fromm	Julhens	Ham sch	190	Mar 3	Hollo	Bourjau, Rübener and Co	Newchwang	Early
3 c	Helen W. Almy	Freeman	Am bnq	314	Mar 10	Swatow	Olyphant and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 s	Higenmar	Wilckens	Am bg	263	Mar 6	Nagasaki	Fobes and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 c	Isles of theSouth	Davidson	Br sh	821	Mar 14	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
7 s	Jessie	Dunham	Br bnq	504	Mar 11	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		Discharging
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
H W	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	Mar 9	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
2 s	MarieHeydornH	Trulsen	Ham bnq	285	Mar 4	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 15th inst
1 p	Neptune	Perkin	Br bnq	533	Mar 2	Fuchau	Fobes and Co	Swatow	Immediately
2 c	News Boy	Boswell	Br sch	309	Mar 11	Nagasaki	Master		
1 p	Patria	Christensen	Ham bnq	420	Mar 10	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Seaton	Lapworth	Br bnq	461	Jan 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 s	Siam	Tiedemann	Hre bnq	352	Feb 28	Sydney	Bourjau, Rübener and Co	Newchwang	19th instant
6 s	SirHarryParkes	Chapman	Br sh	806	Feb 25	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Newchwang	To-day
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
7 s	Vampyr	Noelke	Prus sch	240	Mar 8	Nagasaki	John M. Nixon, Jr	Yokohama	Early
2 s	Ville de Grenado	Carrigue	Fre bnq	269	Mar 9	Taiwanfoo	Chartron & Monnier		
8 c	West Wind	Blandford	Br bnq	377	Jan 11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Yokohama	Paul	Am bnq	431	Mar 14	New York	Olyphant and Co		

34 VESSELS

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Partridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Rounsly	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lowes	British barque	297	Captain Lowes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bunnett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	286	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine				
2 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsau	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Partridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	515	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	263	H. I. M.'s Customs

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